BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 00 | Daily Paper, 6 months, $5 00
" " 3 " 3 00 | " " 12 " 8 00

No paper will not be sent to new subscribers without money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

In addition to being connected with the PROGRESS establishment, a first-class Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1863.

ONE PAIR OF STOCKINS TO MEND TONIGHT.

An old wife sat by her bright fireside,
Swaying thoughtfully to and fro,
In an ancient chair whose cranky craw
Told a tale of long ago,
Where down by her side on the kitchen floor,
Stood a basket of worsted balls—a score.

The good man dozed o'er the latest news,
'Till the light of his pipe went out;
And unheeded the kitten with carressing paws,
Rolled and tangled the balls about:
Yet still sat the wife in the ancient chair,
Swaying to and fro in the fire-light glare.

But anon a faded tear-drop came
In her eye of faded blue,
Then trickled down in a furrow deep,
Like a single drop of dew;
So deep was the channel, so silent the stream,
The good man saw naught but the dimmed eyebeam.

Yet he marvelled more that the cheerful light
Of her eye had weary grown,
And marvelled he more at the tangled balls—
So he said in a gentle tone;
"I have shärred thy joys since our marriage vow,
Conceal not from me thy sorrow now."

Then she spoke of the time when the basket there
Was filled to the very brim,
And now there remained of the goodly pile
But a single pair for him.
Then wonder not at the dimmed eyelight—
There's but one pair of stockings to mend to night.

I can but think of the busy feet,
Whose wrappings were won't to lay,
In the basket awaiting the needle's time,
Now wandered so far away,
How sprightly steps to a mother dear,
Unheeded fell on a careless ear,

For each empty nook in the basket old,
By the hearth there's an empty seat;
And I miss the shadows from off the wall,
And the patter of merry feet;
'Tis for this, that a tear gathered over my sight,
At the one pair of stockings to mend to night.

'Twas said that far through the forest wild,
And over the mountains bold,
Was a land whose rivers and darkling cares,
Were gemmed with the fairest gold;
Then my first born turned from the oaken door,
And I knew that the shadows were only four.

Another went forth on the coming wave,
And diminished the basket's store,
But his feet grew cold, so weary and cold,
They'll never be warm any more,
And this nook in its emptiness seemeth to me,
To give forth no voice, but the moan of the sea.

Two others have gone towards the setting sun,
And made them a home in its light;
And fairy fingers have taken their share
To mend by the fireside bright;
Some other baskets their garments fill,
But mine, oh! mine, is emptier still.

Another, the fairest, the dearest, the best,
Was taken by angels away,
And clad in a garment that waxeth not old,
In a land of continual day.
O, wonder not at at the dimmed eye-light,
While I mend one pair of stockings to-night.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR LAGER BEER.—Now that everything to drink is very scarce and high, and when substitutes are the order of the day, we propose giving the following recipe for manufacturing a substitute for Lager, which is equal in flavor, if not superior to the genuine, best brand Lager:

Take an old boot-leg, an old cast off red flannel shirt, and put in a five gallon keg of rain water. Let it stand for two weeks and ferment well. Then put it into a ten gallon keg, adding two quarts of chinaberries (to make a head) three gallons of water from a tub used by shoemakers to soak leather in, (three months old) to give it the right flavor, and one pound of Assfoetida to give it the needed smell. Let it stand, for one week, and add a couple of Florida beans, when it will be ready for use.

Salaratus or Sal Soda may be added ad libitum to make it rise.—*Commonwealth.*

FROM BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.—The *Mississippian* of the 21st says:

We are delighted to learn from an officer of Gen. Price's staff that the army in the Trans-Mississippi department is improving in a most gratifying degree; that the country is not destitute of provisions as heretofore represented, and that the troops are, in many respects, in a better condition than those in Mississippi. Unbounded confidence exists in the new commanders, and a hopeful and cheering confidence has been reinstated. We expect ere long to hear news as is news from the Trans-Mississippi.

SAVED HER BACON.—The Salem *Press* says:

A soldier's wife, in Davie County, recently, one night, was aroused by some one attempting to rob her smoke house. She silently proceeded to the place and discovered a log removed where the rogue had entered, and quietly replacing and securing it, bagged the thief, and then raised the alarm.

An exchange has the following, as an excellent system of gardening for ladies:

Make up your beds early in the morning; sow buttons on your husband's shirts; do not rake up any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant a smile of good temper in your face; and carefully root out all angry feelings, and expect a good crop of happiness.

A CHANGE OF LIFE.—Butler very well illustrates the great political somersault made by him in the following passage in his speech:

"On the 28th of December, 1860, I shook hands on terms of friendship with Jefferson Davis, and on the 28th of December, 1862, I had the pleasure of reading his proclamation that I was to be hanged at sight. (Laughter and applause.)

DIED,

At Webbville, near Goldsboro', on Friday, the 24th instant, Mr. HENRY SUGG, in the 53d year of his age, leaving a wife and seven small children to mourn his loss. His eulogy is best pronounced in these words: "He died without an enemy."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT.

SIX LIGHT AND AIRY ROOMS, OVER W. J. LOUGEE'S Store, on Fayetteville street. Terms $250 per annum.
April 29-3t

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1863. NO. 146.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 24.

APPLES—Green, scarce	$10
" Dried	$6
BACON—Hog round	90c—$1
BEEF	60c
BEESWAX	$1 75
BEANS	$6
BUTTER	$1 25@1 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$1 75
" Wax—By the box	$2
" Adamantine	$4
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Barrel	$20
CHICKENS	$1 25@1 50
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	60@65c
FLOUR—Family	$50
Superfine	$40
Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$5
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	50@$3 50
GEESE	None
HIDES—Dry	$1 25
" Green	60c
HAY—Per hundred	$3 50
LARD	$4
MOLASSES	$10
MEAL	$5 50
NAILS—Scarce	$1 25
OATS—Per hundred	$4
" Cleaned	$3 bu
PORK	$50 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$4
" Irish	$5
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$5
" White Table	$6
RAGS	8@10c
RICE	25@30c
RYE	$4
SALT	$16
SUGAR—Brown	$1 40
" Coffee	$1 10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$1 25
WHEAT	$5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	H T Guion T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12	Solomon Williams		D P Rowe
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	L H Hunt
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18	Thos J Purdie	Fomey George	J D Barry
19		Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21			W S Rankin
22	James Conner	C C Cole	Laban Odell
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C W Lyon
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan		
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W J Lowrance	John L McDowell	
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	ACM'Callister
47	Gen. T Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J C Keeler
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60		Wm H Deaver	W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—20th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Ransder's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments: 9th, 19th, 41st, 58th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments: 10th, 30th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major B. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Co'. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

MEETING IN GRANVILLE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE NOTICE THAT there will be a meeting of the farmers of Granville, at Oxford, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, to consult as to their duty to their country and themselves in these trying times, and to consider the suggestions made by Gov. Vance in his late Address to the people of the State.
April 24-td

MILITARY NOTICES.

Chief Enrolling Office,
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
WADESBORO', N. C., April 21, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ALL PERsons in this District seeking exemptions or details, must apply to this Office only. The Commandant of Conscripts will not consider any applications not sent up through the proper channel.

All persons having contracts with Government (except Contractors with Ordnance Department) must have their applications for detail certified to, by the officer with whom the contract was made, as neither unreasonable or expensive. Ordnance Contractors must have their application, for detail, certified to by Captain Barry, Agent Nitre and Mining Bureau, Greensboro', N. C.

All applications for Executive Clemency must be accompanied with Affidavits of at least six highly respectable citizens of the neighborhood, and forwarded through this office.

J. M. LITTLE, 1st Lt. P. A. C. S.,
Enrolling Officer 7th Congressional District.
April 27-4t

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

SUGAR FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. GOOD BROWN SUGAR, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

TEA FOR SALE.

200 LBS. GOOD BLACK AND GREEN TEA, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

LOST, ON THURSDAY NIGHT'S MAIL TRAIN from Raleigh to Franklinton, my POCKET HOMESPUN made out of sheepskin, containing $80 in $10 bills and other smaller bills to the amount of 30 or 40 dollars—in all about $120, and also my discharge papers from the army, 47th Regiment, Co. G, N. C. Troops.

Any person finding my POCKET BOOK will confer a great favor to a soldier who is needy, by informing him of the fact at Louisburg, N. C.
J. A. THOMAS.
April 27-2t*

WHO WANTS A SUBSTITUTE?

AN ABLE BODIED MAN, OVER FIFTY YEARS old, a native born citizen of North Carolina, will go as a SUBSTITUTE, and prefers joining a Regiment near Wilmington or Kinston. Price $4000. Address
April 27-2t* BOX 38, Raleigh, N. C.

CASH FOR RAGS.

I WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR all kinds of Cotton or Linen Rags—Old Rope, Bagging and refuse cotton. Bring them to my store, just back of the Market House, and get the cash or family groceries for them.
JORDAN WOMBLE.
April 25-1m* Hargett street, Raleigh, N. C.
P. S.—They must be washed clean.

OLD CAST IRON WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR THE NAVY DEpartment, OLD CAST IRON, for which will be paid, delivered at any railroad station, five (5) cents per pound. Apply to
J. J. ROBERSON,
April 25-tf Goldsboro', N. C.

WANTED.

50 SHARES OF STOCK IN THE BANK OF NORTH Carolina or Cape Fear Bank. Persons having Stock for sale in any of the North Carolina Banks will please give us a call. JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.
April 24 1w*

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERship in the General Auction and Commission business, viz., for the sale of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real and Personal Property, &c., &c.

Our Store is large and commodious, fronting on Fayetteville and Harget streets, in the centre of the business of the city, and universally conceded to be the best location in the place for the business.

Both of us having been engaged for the past seventeen years in the Mercantile or Auction business in this city, we flatter ourselves that we can make it to the interest of parties to make their consignments to us for either private Commission or Auction sales.

A. CREECH,
April 21-1m J. J. LITCHFORD.

Wilmington and Weldon R. R Co.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, April 17th, 1863.

DIVIDEND No. 23.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after 15th May next.

Transfer Books will be closed from 1st to 15th May.
L. H. DeROSSET,
April 21-1awtd Secretary.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE 15,000,000 CONFEDERATE Loan. Also N. C. $1 and $2 Treasury Notes.
April 17-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.," Thomasville, N. C.
March 11-tf

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh.
Dec 18-tf

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE THIS POPULAR place of Summer Resort will be opened for the reception of visitors.

Owing to the very great scarcity of provisions of all kinds we can only accommodate a limited number of boarders. We will use every effort to render our guests comfortable, and promise to spare no pains or expense in supplying our table with the best the market can produce. Our rates of board shall be advertised in due time.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—A good HOUSEKEEPER for the coming season, one who has had experience in a public house. She must be lady-like in her deportment and in every way competent to fill the place. The best of references will be required. None others need apply. Write immediately and state how long and where you have been in business, the price you require, and the reference you can give.

Standard copy till forbid.
April 15-tf B. & CO.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKER

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.
Feb 24-3m

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at
P. THEMY'S STORE,
Nov 27-tf Fayetteville street.

REWARDS.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.
Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLOUGH CASTINGS.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES, WHO NEED THEM, WILL be furnished with PLOUGH CASTINGS at the old price, by calling at our Foundry (Burns' old stand.)
April 21-1w* SHAY, WILLIAMS & CO.
Standard copy one month.

NOTICE.

A DESIRABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE FIFteen miles from Raleigh in Wake county, N. C., containing eighteen hundred and ninety-one acres, four hundred acres in a state of cultivation. The improvements on it are new and of the finest and best character; such as out houses, Gin House, &c. &c. All of which the subscriber will sell at auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on Saturday the 2nd day of May, 1863, commencing at 12 o'clock.
April 23-td JNO. P. COOK.

WANTED.

EMPTY BLACKING-BOXES IN ANY QUANTITIES, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 8-tf

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!!!

THE FOLLOWING RECIPES HAVING BEEN THOroughly tested and extensively used for years, are recommended to all who wish to manufacture articles of convenience or luxury either for use in their own families or for sale.

1. Washing Fluid—saves one-half the Soap and all the Labor.
2. Silver Plating Fluid—for Plating Spoons, Brasses, &c
3. A Superior Shaving and Toilet Soap.
4. Waterproof Mixture for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c—very valuable.
5. Detergent Paste—never fails to remove Mildew, Iron Rust, &c., from Linen.
6. Excellent White Spruce Beer.
7. Superior Ginger Pop.
8. To destroy Lice upon Plants.
9. Portable Lemonade—very fine for Camp use.
10. Extract Eau de Cologne—a celebrated French Recipe.
11. A very superior Ice Cream.
12. "French Polish"—a little rubbed on Pianos, Furniture, &c., is better than two coats of Varnish.
13. Water and Fireproof Cement for broken China, Crockery and Glass—a Recipe every family should have.

The above will be furnished (by mail) at the following rates: One for $2.00; four for $5.00; eight for $6.00, or the whole thirteen for $10. Address, (enclosing money and 10 cent stamp,) Box 75, Raleigh, N. C.
March 24-1w

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

POST OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL OPENS DAILY AT	7.30	A. M.
Eastern " " "	7.30	"
Fayetteville " " "	8.30	"
Western " " "	11	"
Augusta " " "	7.30	"
Eagle Rock Mail opens Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at	12	M
Summerville opens Thursday at	5	P. M.
Carthage opens Thursdays and Sundays at	11	A. M.
Roxboro opens Wednesday at	11	"
Leachburg opens Wednesdays at	12	M
Northern mail closes daily at	8	A. M.
Eastern mail closes daily at	9	"
Fayetteville mail closes daily at	9	P. M.
Western mail closes daily at	9	"
Augusta mail closes daily at	9	"
Eagle Rock mail closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at	2	"
Summerville closes Fridays at	8	A. M.
Carthage closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at	5	P. M.
Roxboro closes Wednesdays at	1	"
Leachburg closes Wednesdays at	1	"

The Office will be open for the delivery of mail from 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week. And from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. on Sundays.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours.
GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.
March 18-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally.
Jan 14-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED BY
PRAIRIE & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.
March 31-tf.] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE IS WANTED, OVER FORTY-FIVE, for which a good price will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 16-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ten lines or less count a square for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$10 00
Two days	2 00	One month	18 00
Three days	3 00	Two months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additions squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

HOTELS.

RANGER HOUSE,

WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS;
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.

MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.
ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.
The public may expect
GOOD FARE,
Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!
P. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan. 19 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House
GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER, GOING SOUTH 2½ P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.15, P. M.,
MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge.
Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.
An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.
A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.
Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.
The Cars leave daily.
nov 11 SUSAN M. GRISWOLD & SON.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BECOME APPARENT TO ME and to all who are interested in the welfare of the State, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellow-men, from the cries which reach us from the poor in all sections of the land, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless the *crime of speculating in the necessaries of life* can be arrested; and whereas, it is my bounden duty to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Magistrate, against the evils consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State, to wit: any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth, and Yarn, and Woolen Cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also, all Agents of any County, District, Town or Corporation, of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, District, Town of Corporation, for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for resale or profit. Also, all persons whether residents or non-residents of the State who may purchase any of said articles for their private use, of which, before the articles are removed, their oath, before a Justice of the Peace, may be taken as evidence. The exception is to extend to Salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering a port of this State from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels of Militia throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is enforced.

I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to sustain and aid me in carrying out the object this Proclamation is designed, as far as possible, to effect.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, (SEAL) hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 13th day of April, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

By the Governor:
Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
April 13-3w

All papers in the State copy two weeks and send bills to Executive Office.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of
CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, P. AND FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hanes.
Jan 13-tf

GEORGE BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received.
Feb 13-3m.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 6, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.
T. J. O. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE hired Negroes from J. P. H. Russ, belonging to the estate of John Hutchins, deceased, paying the hire to the said J. P. H. Russ, as I shall claim the right to collect the hire as Executor of deceased.
JOHN F. HUTCHINS, Executor.
April 13-1May.

FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE AND LOT RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY John Hutchins, deceased, in Raleigh, is for rent. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to
JOHN F. HUTCHINS, Executor.
April 13-1May.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of
PRAIRIE & LACK.
March 24-tf

IMPROVED STOCK OF SHEEP.

A FEW LAMBS OF THE SOUTH DOWN CUT and WOLD AND FRENCH MERINO ewes for sale.
April 13-tf CHAS. DEWEY.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1863.

Terms, &c.—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress One year	- - -	$8 00
" " Six months	- - -	4 00
" " Three months	- - -	2 00
" " One month	- - -	1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of Job Printing with promptness.

It is well known that when this war first commenced and before, there were a set of crazy individuals in the South that supposed that ten thousand men could march right through the North, wiping out Washington City in passing, and dictate terms to the North and the whole of Europe from Portland or Cape Cod. This crazy, ignorant class tried to induce us to believe that the Yankees were all cowards and would not fight, and that Cotton would be proclaimed King to the uttermost parts of the earth in about six weeks, or sooner. These men were active in bringing on the trouble, and zealous in urging poor, incredulous fellows to shoulder muskets, but took good care to keep out themselves. Before the war they were to whip all the Yankees—some of them even promised us there should be no blood shed—but now they content themselves with street lounging and villification. They produce nothing but consume much; and while they keep far removed from the scene of danger themselves they are ever ready to criticise military operations and to denounce every commander who does not sack a town every two weeks.

Just now these non-producing, non-combatant, street corner, lamp post gentry, find food for employment in denouncing Generals Hill and Longstreet, two of the best fighting men the war has produced. These they have fought from the first struggle at Manassas, all around Richmond and down to the bloody and decisive victory of Fredericksburg; but, having failed to take Washington and Suffolk in the "time prescribed by law"—the law of the non-combatant, lamp post gentry—they are pigmies in the struggle and must be set aside. These mischievous creatures are destitute of reason and common sense. Every one of them are Napoleons in their own estimation, but intolerable fools to the balance of the world. They think nothing of ways and means, nothing of men, arms and munitions, nothing of location and surroundings—they will accept nothing short of the fiery course they mark out. Really the want of such overpowering talent in the field is severely felt and the *cowardice* that withholds it is greatly to be deplored.

The superior generalship of Longstreet and Hill has been attested on many a well fought field and their eminent ability and heroic courage have contributed largely to the many brilliant victories which have made us respected by our enemies and admired by the nations of the earth. These brave men have endured hardships and braved dangers that entitle them to the lasting gratitude and confidence of the people of the Confederacy, and we protest against their reputations being sullied by the idle gossip of those who have not yet smelt powder or even heard the bugle summons to conflict.

We are as eager for victories as anybody can be, but we do not expect impossibilities. We should like to see the enemy driven out from Suffolk, Washington and Newbern, but we are willing to trust such men as Hill and Longstreet and the tried veterans who follow their lead, confident that they will do all that can be done and much more than would ever be done by those who presume to criticise their movements, were their positions reversed. These complaints against Generals in the field are nonsensical and uncalled for, and especially ungenerous in the case of the two gallant gentlemen named. So far in the war the victories are largely on our side and no two men have done more to achieve these victories than Generals Hill and Longstreet, and we ask at least simple justice for these brave men. War is all hardship, all suffering and all deprivation and the nearer it comes to our own doors the more sensibly do we feel its evils, but let us all do our duty to the government, to the brave men who are fighting its battles and to ourselves, in the hope that the scourge may soon pass away.

We suppose that almost every farmer has made up his mind as to what crop he will plant, what proportion of cotton, tobacco, corn, and so on, and that what we may say will hardly amount to anything, but nevertheless we make another appeal to them to ignore cotton and tobacco this year and plant corn, potatoes, beans, peas, onions and everything that will feed the army and the people. Breadstuffs and provisions will not only command high prices, but are absolutely necessary to the success of the cause and the safety of the Confederacy. Let every farmer remember that he is expected to fight the enemy at home in his fields, as really and as effectually as our brave men who are facing them on the field of carnage and death. But this cannot be done by planting cotton and tobacco. Of cotton we have enough on hand, and tobacco never does anybody any good but the speculator. The enemy already boast that they mean to starve us out, and unless our farmers will listen to reason and common sense, drop cotton and tobacco for the present year and devote themselves entirely to grain and provisions, they may accomplish it.

Every means that the insolent, boastful enemy have brought to bear for our subjugation has failed, and now their last and only hope is to starve us, and if our people will plant no cotton and tobacco the present year and thus show to the North that, blockade or no blockade we can live, the last prop will be knocked from under them and the war may be stopped.

We know that all our people want peace as soon as an honorable peace can be had, but we tell them we can never have it until we convince the enemy of the folly of attempting to subjugate us. Let us keep the army well fed, well clothed and the ranks full, and give them whenever an opportunity presents itself such evidences of our earnestness as was shown the invaders at Fredericksburg and Murfreesboro, and the great North will eventually tire of the struggle and let us go.

Remember, too, farmers, that your conduct the present year will become a part of the history of this war, and if you desert the cause of the South now in the success of which all we are and all we have is involved, and cultivate cotton and tobacco for gain, your names will go down to posterity as the enemies of your country in the second struggle for independence. He who refuses to help to clothe and feed the army when it is in his power to give assistance, is as much the enemy of the cause of the South as the Yankees who, musket in hand, are laying waste our country. Let every producer remember that the eyes of his country are upon him and that he is expected to do his duty in the present emergency. Devote this one year to the raising of provisions, for the army and the country, and before seeding time comes again blessed peace may smile on the land.

The Late Skirmish Below Kinston.—We invite attention to the interesting letters of our ever welcome correspondent, "Goose Quill," giving a detailed and truthful account of the late skirmishes below Kinston. Our "informant" was a member of the 24th, and says he was with those companies of his regiment that were held in reserve at Gum Swamp. He did not profess to be in the fight, and made no disparaging remarks or reflections on Maj. Nethercutt's battalion. He received a furlough and came off the next day, and only professed to give such facts as he had heard. We don't think he meant to do any body injustice. We are glad to hear that the battalion behaved so nobly, and shall ever take pleasure in keeping the public posted as to its gallant deeds if our friend "Goose Quill" will give us the facts. His letters are interesting, and we hope he will write often.

To City Subscribers.—Subscribers who prefer calling at the counting room for their papers to being served by the carrier or through the postoffice, can have the change made, but those who have the paper left at their houses by the carrier or sent to the postoffice, will please not call at the office, as we cannot furnish two papers for the price of one subscription. If subscribers fail to get their papers by the carriers or at the postoffice and they will apprise us of the fact, we will look into the cause of the failure.

Death of a Gallant Officer.—Maj. Henry McRae, of the 8th N. C. T., died in Charleston on the 22nd inst. He was aged 35, was a son of Gen. McRae, of Wilmington, and an estimable young man. We knew him well and know that he was much beloved. He was a good officer and held in high estimation by the 8th. His remains were buried in Oakdale Cemetery, Wilmington, on Friday last.

Something Wrong.—We learn that the package of the *Progress* directed to the Goldsboro' office failed to reach there two days last week. Can the Raleigh office or the Route Agents on the N. C. Road inform us why the failures occurred? The fault was not with us, but with them.

The British war steamer *Greyhound* touched off Charleston on Friday and sent a boat to the city to communicate with the British Vice Consul.

Mrs. Sylvester Smith and Jos. P. Jenkins have sent garden seed to this office for Camp Holmes.—They shall be forwarded.

Rice has fallen in Charleston from 20a22c. per lb. to 12a16c.

From Tennessee.—The *Rebel* of the 24th has the following:

Quite a budget of news and gossip came up from the front of the army.

The enemy is advancing At least he has thrown forward bodies of troops to a formidable number, in two directions:—the one toward Wartrace, the other via McMinnville The place was occupied on Tuesday by a body of eight thousand infantry and cavalry, with artillery. The vicinity of Wartrace is also reported to be invested by an equal array.

In taking possession of McMinnville, the only property left to be destroyed or captured was an engine on the farther side of Hickory Creek, which could not be removed because of the bridge lately burned thereat. This, with one or two cars, all old and in an indifferent condition, were blown up, or otherwise rendered unfit for further use. What treatment was pursued toward the town and citizens has not yet come to light.

Many persons believe these operations to indicate a general advance; but, if a movement of the kind is intended, surely it will not be made by McMinnville and Shelbyville simultaneously, leaving a distance of nearly fifty miles between the extreme wings of attack, and dividing a large force into a pair of armies.

We regard both the demonstration on Wartrace and the occupation of McMinnville, affections of strategy.

The fight at Tuscumbia appears to have been a signal victory to us. A large number of prisoners arrived here from that quarter last evening. They were paroled.

The following citizens of Nashville, have been ordered South, by Rosecrans. Thompson Anderson, Miss Bettie Mirror, J. W. Baker, Miss Clifton, A. Harvey, F. B. Harris, W. C. Murphy, Bruce Buckner, Dr. Dupree, J. C. Andrew, Dr. Cheatham and wife, C. W. Hammer, G. N. Fogg, J. A. Yeager, Mrs. Lindal, Dr. Henderson and wife, Dr. Biggs and wife, R. B. Brigham, Henry Frazier, E. R. Driver, James Kyle, R. S. Hollens, Thomas Betts.

Very True.—The Charleston *Mercury* says that "men who, in a crisis like this, hold back grain or provisions from the market, in the hope of hereafter reaping larger money profits, are inflicting upon their country a blow more deadly than any the traitor's hand could give. While the government is exerting all its energies in the great emergency, the people should see to it that the whole existing resources of the land are brought out."

Excellent Wash for Trees.—Heat one pound of Sal Soda to redness in an iron pot and dissolve it in a gallon of water. The wash will take off all the moss and bad bark, and kill the insects on all fruit trees or grape vines, and make them as smooth as though polished.—This wash has also highly recuperative properties, making old trees bear anew.

The "local" of the Mobile *Register* says there is only one thing that thrills a true lover of natural beauty more than an early stroll among wild flowers and gorgeous forest in spring time, and that is kissing a pretty girl immediately after her morning toilet.

Abraham Lincoln has issued a Proclamation making the 30th day of of this month a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer for the manifold sins of the Yankee nation.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Special Times Below Kinston.

Camp Near Kinston, April 24, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—I should ere this have given you an account of the late skirmish fighting on our picket lines, in detail, had it not have been that it took me some little time to acquire a perfect and correct account of the numbers engaged, and then before I was ready, I saw several notices in your paper relative to it, but one though correct. I had decided to let it pass, and would have done so had it not have been for an article relative to it in your number of the 24th, in which our battalion is treated with gross injustice. The information seems to come from a "*soldier who was close by*," who reports that there were three companies of the 49th regiment N. C. T. actually engaged, and that Nethercutt's battalion was held in reserve at Gum Swamp. Now, Mr. Editor, this *informant* either was not near the fight or in it, or he is guilty of a direct falsehood; he possibly might have visited the battle field after the battle was fought, but it must have been *some time* after, for him to have given the account he did.

I will now proceed as far as possible to give you an account of the fights both on Friday and Monday, not as an eye witness nor as being near the field, but as one having had a finger in the *pie*. Having stationed our pickets on the railroad near the bridge over Core Creek on Thursday night, the enemy advanced about 11 o'clock with heavy force (supposed to be a regiment). The sergeant of the pickets immediately advanced with two of his men to the bridge, in order if possible to ascertain their strength. Finding that a portion of the enemy's force had already crossed and fearing that his other posts might be surprised, he ordered his men to fire into them; the enemy immediately returned the fire and beat a very hasty retreat, as he asserts, having heard a great *splashing* in the water as they attempted to recross the broken bridge, a fact clearly proven as he brought with him as trophies three caps and four Springfield muskets, that the enemy lost in his flight. The remainder of the night all was quiet. On Friday morning about 8 o'clock our outer pickets were driven in on the county road leading through the Sand Ridge, and about 9 o'clock they appeared in sight. We were ordered to meet them, and being informed that their force was small we took no precaution in selecting positions. The firing immediately commenced, and for one hour and ten minutes with one hundred men we held in check the enemy's force of two thousand.

The battle was fought within ear-shot of the reserve at Gum Swamp, yet none came to our assistance, and we were compelled to retire, being overcome by numbers. During the heat of the fight, Col. Fleming, of the 49th, came up alone, and remained until it was over. In fact he advised Maj. Nethercutt to fall back, seeing the enemy so far outnumbering us. I heard the Colonel remark after the fighting was over that he never in his life saw men fight with more determination. In that day's engagement we lost two men killed, John Whaley, of company A, and Stephen Garris, of company E, 8th N. C. Battalion; wounded, Christopher Smith, Samuel King, C. J. Huffman, of company A, and Caleb Grant, of company E, all of the same battalion. The enemy remained on our side of the creek comparatively quiet until Monday morning, when our pickets were again driven in. Expecting to be attacked we had made some little preparation by the way of throwing a few logs across the road as a temporary breast work. In the mean time Col. Fleming, of the 49th regiment, with a detachment of three companies, came to our assistance, and being the senior officer, the command of the entire force devolved upon him. About nine o'clock the enemy were reported as advancing with a heavy force. We immediately threw out our skirmishers to meet them and a brisk fire commenced, we retired slowly until we reached our temporary breastwork, when the fight commenced in earnest. Riderless horses were seen moving rapidly through the open woods and over and anon the death scream of some poor wretch reached our ears, telling plainly of the havoc our boys were playing among them. Twice were they compelled to recoil before the fire of our brave boys, but being heavily reinforced we were compelled to retire. Yet they did not pursue us one foot beyond our first position, showing that they had been very roughly handled. In justice to the 49th as well as to our own boys, I must say that every man acted his part *nobly*. No shirking of duty, no relaxation of the nerves, but everything moved like clock work. Col. Fleming is a gallant and able officer and won many friends on that occasion by his soldierly bearing.

It is my wish, Mr. Editor, to give "honor to whom honor is due," and I think it is treating our battalion with great injustice to report that we were held in reserve, when in fact we were the only troops who fought on Friday, and on Monday again in the entire engagement, a fact which I know Col. Fleming is willing to testify to at any time, being present and in command of the forces himself; but it is a fact beyond contradiction that nothing that our battalion has ever done has it been given credit for, but on the contrary whatever we have achieved has been placed to the credit of others and often to others who did not even participate. Is this right? Is it just? And now by the way of advice to your "informant," I would suggest that on the next occasion that offers of like nature that he will not stay *near* the *field* but come to the *assistance* of our *noble boys*, and he can then be better prepared to state who was "*actually*" engaged.

Goose Quill.

From Fort Caswell.

Ft. Caswell, N. C., April 25th, '63.

Dear Progress:—According to promise I send you a few lines from this post.

Col. Gwathmey is progressing rapidly with the fortifications at this place. There are quite a number of negroes here from the upper counties of the State, and they are doing good service. The health of the garrison is good, but not better than usual for it is always so. We have here the purest water in the Southern Confederacy. The men are happy and cheerful and from the few opportunities they have had to exhibit it, they are as brave as any set of men in the Confederacy. There are no warlike demonstrations being made here by Yankees at present. There are not more than the usual number of blockading vessels in sight. You must excuse this short epistle and expect to hear from me again soon.

Hillsboro.

For the Progress.]

Peace.

Mr. Editor:—Two long years of bloodshed and carnage have swept over our country, and as yet no steps have been taken towards restoring peace. War is a terrible evil and should be averted whenever it can be honorably. We probably cannot fully appreciate the magnitude of the present war. Think of the thousands of our best men who have fallen in the present struggle; the fields laid waste; the cities desecrated; the widows and orphans this war has made; the property destroyed; the millions of dollars it takes to carry on the war, &c. Yet nothing has been done to stop this, and unless something is done shortly, there is no telling how long it will continue.

It is the duty of our authorities to try and stop this shedding of human blood. Let our Government make a peace proposition to the Northern Government, immediately after the next important victory achieved by our forces. Let the following be the substance of the proposition:

The acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States; granting Missouri and Kentucky the right of deciding at the ballot box as to which nation they will belong; the free navigation of the Mississippi river and the Chesapeake bay; the restoration of emancipated slaves, and that the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico be ceded to the Confederate States.

[illegible] proposition were made [illegible] might be accepted by the enemy, [illegible] a breakup; therefore let it be made immediately after our next important victory. But, if our Government thinks it could be made with efficiency at present, let it be made immediately. It may be accepted by them further on perhaps by this time, convinced of the impossibility of subjugating the South.

The war waged by England on the American colonies was far more just than the one now being waged on the South by the United States. If England could not triumph over the liberties of the American colonies, how can the United States ever triumph over the liberties of States which are just as sovereign and independent as they are? Such a war can never triumph, unless, we are a God forsaken people. Therefore, if the United States refuse to accept our terms it will be to their own disadvantage, for they will only prolong the war until they are compelled to make peace, and that too, upon the basis of Southern Independence; therefore, the sooner the war is ended the better it will be for them, as well as for us. We often hear it said that the war will not end until both sides are exhausted. Is this true? Will the people of the two belligerents actually continue to butcher each other until both are utterly exhausted, and are compelled to make peace (it may be,) upon dishonorable terms? Why not make peace now, when it can be made honorably to both nations.

Let an effort be made to stop the war, and let this effort originate in the South, for if we wait for our enemies to sue for peace, it will probably be many years hence, and after thousands of valuable lives shall have been sacrificed!

Such a proposition might be the means of restoring peace. It could do no harm to the Confederacy, even if it failed to accomplish its object. On the other hand, if our enemies refuse to accept the just and equitable terms proposed, it will have a tendency to arouse our army and people to renewed exertions, and they will be more determined than ever, in this struggle for independence.

Our enemies had better abandon the idea of restoring the Union. The people of these States are "terribly in earnest," and the longer the war lasts the more averse they are to the Union. The South never will go back into the Union as long as an army can be raised to fight her just battles.

Let the above proposition be made by the Confederate States to the United States. There is nothing in it that would dishonor either nation—if agreed to, it would be an honorable peace—honorable to both nations.

Wisdom.

For the Progress.]

Mr. Editor:—In looking over the Military Directory, setting forth the Field Officers, Brigades, &c., as published in your paper, I have been not a little surprised to see that the 36th and 40th, even at this late stage of the war, have not yet been organized. These are Artillery Regiments and have done hard fighting, and, perhaps, rendered as honorable services as any troops in the field.

Why should they not be organized, and the gallant troops composing these corps thus be placed in a position for promotion for honorable services and deeds of daring as other troops?

These troops have all done well, and none have acted better than Co. B. of the 40th, commanded by our old friend, Capt. A. C. Latham. Latham's Battery has won undying fame in numerous battles in this State and Virginia, but its officers and men have no chance for promotion except nominally. And so of the rest.

Justice.

GENERAL HILL TO GENERAL FOSTER.

The following scathing letter from Gen. Hill to General Foster has just been published:

Goldsborough, N. C.
March 24th 1863.

Major General J. G. Foster, of Federal Army.

Sir:—Two communications have been referred to me as the successor of Gen. French.

The prisoners from Swindell's company and the 17th N. C., are true prisoners of war, and if not paroled, I will retaliate five fold.

In regard to your first communication touching the burning of Plymouth, you seem to have forgotten two things. You forgot, sir, that you are a Yankee, and that Plymouth is a Southern town. It is no business of yours if we choose to burn our own towns. A meddling Yankee troubles himself about everybody's matters except his own, and repents of everybody's sins except his own. We are a different people. Should the Yankees burn an Union village in Connecticut or a Codfish town in Massachusetts, we would not meddle with them, but rather bid them God-speed in their work of purifying the atmosphere.

Your second act of forgetfulness consists in your not remembering that you are the most atrocious house burner as yet unhung in the wide universe. Let me remind you of the fact that you have made two raids, when you were weary of debauchery in your negro harem, and when you knew that your forces outnumbered the Confederates five to one. Your whole line of march has been marked by burning churches, school houses, private residences, barns, stables, gin houses, negro cabins, *fences in the row*, &c. &c. Your men have plundered the country of all it contained, and wantonly destroyed what they could not carry off. Before you started on your free-booting expedition towards Tarboro', you addressed your soldiers in the town of Washington, and told them that you were going to take them to a rich country full of plunder. With such a hint to your thieves it is not wonderful that your raid was characterized by rapine, pillage, arson and murder.

Leaving last December that there was but a single weak brigade on this line, you tore yourself from the arms of sable beauty and moved out with fifteen thousand men on a grand marauding foray. You partially burnt Kinston, and entirely destroyed the village of White Hall. The elegant mansion of the planter and the hut of the poor farmer and fisherman were alike consumed by your brigands. How matchless is the impudence which, in view of this wholesale arson, can complain of the burning of Plymouth in the heat of action. But there is another species of effrontery which New England itself cannot excel. When you return to your harem from one of these Union restoring excursions, you write to your Government the deliberate lie that you have discovered a large and increasing Union sentiment in this State. No one knows better than yourself that there is not a respectable man in North Carolina, in any condition of life, who is not utterly and irrevocably opposed to union with your hated and hateful people. A few wealthy men have meanly and falsely professed Union sentiments to save their property, and a few ignorant fishermen have joined your ranks but to betray you when the opportunity offers. No one knows better than yourself that our people are true as steel, and that our poorer classes have excelled the wealthy in their devotion to our cause. You knowingly and wilfully lie when you speak of a union sentiment in this brave, noble and patriotic State. Wherever the trained and disciplined soldiers of North Carolina have met the Federal forces, you have been scattered as leaves before the hurricane.

In conclusion, let me inform you that I will receive no more white flags from you, except the one which covers your surrender of the scum of your lust, your debauchery and your crimes. No one dislikes New England more cordially than I do, but there are thousands of honorable men even there who abhor your career fully as much as I do.

Sincerely and truly, your enemy,

D. H. Hill,
Maj. Gen. C. S. Army.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

From Mississippi.

Jackson, April 25.—The water at Port Pemberton has fallen four feet and is falling two inches daily. Communication with the Lake has been re-established. The enemy at Starkeville burnt Louisville, and hung Dr. Corley. Grierson, General Adams telegraphs, 8:05 a. m. that he is waiting the return of the party sent from the Lake to open communication with Meridian.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Jackson, April 25.—At 12 to-day the enemy demanded the surrender of the town of Enterprise. Gen. Loring arrived with fresh reinforcements. The enemy reported five to fifteen hundred cavalry who retreated without a fight. About four hundred Yankee cavalry left Starkville about two days ago towards Bankston's mills, and will take the road by Grenada or Pottsboro. They burned on their retreat the Female Institute and other houses. The buildings at Okolona and two trains burnt at Newton. Engines very slightly injured.

Additional from Mississippi, &c.

Jackson, April 26.—The force that passed Pontotoc did not exceed sixteen hundred cavalry and five pieces of artillery. About two hundred turned back from Pontotoc North, carrying the sick and stolen property. Most of the eight hundred cavalry and one piece of artillery went to Tupelo, and thence North. The force operating South of Okalona is the remainder of the force that passed Pontotoc too. They had no wagons. Scouts at Senatobia report no Yankees this side of the Cold Water. They have gone towards Memphis. The enemy camped last night four miles South of Paloalto. Col. Bartsan completely routed the Yankees at Bermingham Friday evening. The destruction of the bridge prevented pursuit. Gen. Bowen at Grand Gulf reports that the enemy made a reconnoissance yesterday on his right with blacks. They numbered two hundred. They retired precipitately when they arrived in sight of his battery.

Confederate Congress.

Richmond, April 27.—The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill excepting from the operation of the provisions of the funding act the ten per cent bonds heretofore issued. The amendment requires the two year notes to be funded prior to the 1st of August. The House resolution amending the seal was adopted—changing the motto to *Deo Vindice*. The House was in secret session.

Decline in Gold.

Richmond, April 27.—Gold is heavy to-day and has declined from fifty to seventy-five cents. The premium on bank notes is also decidedly lower.

The Fight at Okalona.

Jackson, April 25.—Gen. Gholson and Col. Hatch attacked and routed the Yankees at Okalona killing fifty and wounding a great many. Col. Hatch, of an Iowa regiment was killed Our loss was one killed and five wounded.

From Charleston.

Charleston, April 26.—All quiet. The steamer Lynx, from Nassau, reached a Confederate port this morning.

Salaries of Officials.—The *Examiner* is saying more than just in the following reflections:

At the close of the summer session of Congress the clerks of the Departments united their forces in the "lobby" of which Washington in its palmy days might have been proud to procure an increase of fifty per cent. on their salaries. As they are mostly the relatives or proteges of members, they easily succeeded; and from that hour began the great decline in the value of Confederate currency. Congress has made an official declaration of its depreciation, and the additional half million per annum, cost the country twenty-five million in three days by the effect of that action on the money market.

It was supposed, however, that the clerks were satisfied. But their appetite was only whetted. A new bill is ready for the last days of this winter session. We hope it will not ride through so easily. Let members recollect that they are soon to meet their constituents. Let them compare the salary of the clerk in Richmond with the pay of the soldier, the lieutenant, the captain in the field. Let them contrast the work done and hardship endured by the one with the work done and hardship endured by the other; and say if they can ask their constituents, in the army or out of it, for another vote after the passage of this new bill of clerkly salary, now in preparation.

An athletic man gets fifteen hundred dollars sitting at his desk six hours in the day and sometimes signing a passport. He says that prices are so high that he cannot live and support a family on such pay. That he cannot live in luxury now with that money is true; but that he can live with frugality, is proved by the fact that the clerks of merchants, many lawyers, many doctors, and nearly all mechanics, whose tasks require much more intelligence and are twenty times as onerous, do actually live in Richmond on less money. The salaries of Government clerks are not equal to what they were once; they must curtail the expense they have been accustomed to; but not the burden of the war heavy on every class of citizens? Are the holders of easy and gentlemanly offices the only persons who shall be preserved against the general suffering? Is not the presumption of their demand most absurd?

In the United States, the salaries of all officers were cut down one-third in the begining of the war. In all countries it is the rule to curtail Government salaries in time of war. Here, not only is the salary untouched, but it is guarded against the depreciation of the currency, which is felt by every other thing.

Mr. Pennington:—I see in your issue of the 24th an article headed "A Common Case," in regard to a letter received from a private soldier in Company —, 19th Regiment N. C. T., complaining that a vacancy having occured in the company, the claims of two men who had served faithfully for two years were overlooked, and a nephew of the Captain's appointed junior second Lieutenant. You then say "we have no doubt but these facts are as stated, and that the "nephew of my uncle" is as our correspondent asserts thoroughly unfit for the position." The facts are these: An election was ordered and held, and a gentleman elected who failed to pass the required examination before the Board of Examiners—then other members of the company were ordered before the Board, when Virginius Copeland was not only found competent by examination but complimented, and therefore recommended. As to favoritism (having anything to do with it or because he is the nephew of the Captain, is simply *false*, and your correspondent knew it.

Lieutenant Copeland was among the first who volunteered in the first company raised in Northampton; he was in the battles before Richmond; went into Maryland with Gen. Lee's army, and was wounded at Sharpsburg. He both merits and deserves promotion, and I expect your correspondent is disappointed because he was not.

Veritas.

April 23, 1863.